

THE COUNTY PAPER,

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OREGON, MO.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1881

BOOKWALTER and Wm. A. Armstrong are credited with nursing an anti-Pendleton move in Ohio in the interest of Tilden. The young Democrats are said, by Bookwalter, to be against Pendleton, and he has a sore head that requires treatment himself.

The indications are favorable for the redemption of Mississippi from Bourbon rule. General Fitzgerald recently canvassed the State as the candidate of the Independents for Attorney-General, and found a far more liberal spirit prevalent than has ever before been known. With the assistance of the administration at the Congressional elections next year it is believed that the new party can be victorious.

THERE is no reason why the controversy between the doctors should not have ended at the dead President's grave. Dr. Roynton seems determined to make mischief, and Dr. Baxter, of the army, shows a disposition to give him all possible encouragement and assistance. Neither can have a good motive, and both are open to a suspicion that they wish to prevent Dr. Bliss from receiving a generous fee, which Congress is disposed to give him and the people are willing he should have.

The conduct of Dr. Boynton is unprofessional and childish, and his attacks do more injury to himself than to Dr. Bliss.

SECRETARY Blaine has been relieved at the State Department by ex-Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey. Mr. Blaine has been very little favored, either in time or opportunity, to make the record that was expected of him as premier, and it must be a disappointment to a man of his unmeasured ambition and energy to retire from so distinguished a position without having left the impression of his great mind upon our international records. He retires from choice, however, and not at the wish of the President. Mr. Blaine, who is gifted with the keenest sense of propriety, feels that President Arthur, while he might not object to him, would prefer a man of his own choice in a position, officially and socially, so near him.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas, the Methodist heretic or liberal divine, has been refused a farther hearing, or appeal, or supersedeas. The Judicial Council of the Church, which met at Terre Haute, Ind., have decided, by a vote of sixteen to four, to entertain his petition, and proceeded at once to the case of the "brother" who slandered his wife's dressmaker. It would be superfluous to consider the grounds upon which the appeal was dismissed. The council evidently had the church-right to do it, and acted promptly upon the right, and Dr. Thomas must have been unwarrantably sanguine if he anticipated any other outcome. The Methodist Church has decided that he is not a Methodist, and that is the end of it. Not being a Methodist, he should not and cannot expect to remain in the Church preaching what Methodists don't believe in or want to hear, and it is but fair to assume that they are just as sincere in their views that he is not right in his doctrines as he is in his belief that he is.

OUT of 2,000 persons who went into the Ring Theatre at Vienna on the night of the 8th of December, over 1,000 were killed outright in a space of time unmeasured by minutes. General Grant, in the four days' bloody fighting in the Wilderness, had 2,261 killed out of 150,000 under marching orders. In the terrible battle at Spottsylvania he had 2,792 men killed. At Shiloh Grant lost in two days' fighting 1,735 men killed. At Stone River Rosecrans had 1,533 of the 43,000 men engaged killed outright. All these were furious conflicts, in which great armies, trained and equipped to do their worst, were hurled against each other. The slaughter in each case was terrible, but at Stone River only one man in thirty was killed, and in the Wilderness only one man out of every sixty-nine. At Vienna the crowd gathered for pleasure. Men, women, and children were crowded into a building, and of every two people who went in, one died a terrible death. This is carnage worse than that of battle, and calamity more terrible than that of earthquake or shipwreck or hurricane. Little wonder, then, that Austria is in a ferment over a condition of things that makes such appalling calamities possible.

GUITEAU'S TRIAL.

If there has been much to disgust decent people in the trial of Guiteau and the manner in which it has been conducted, it must yet be acknowledged that its marked features have been peculiarly and indisputably American. Such scenes at the trial of the assassin of the ruler of a Nation—a ruler, too universally beloved and mourned—could not have taken place in any other country than the United States. In the first place, the fact that the murdered man was the President has added no solemnity to the scene. Republican Americans are slow to admit that the death of the Chief of the Nation, while he is in office, does not count for more than the death of an ordinary man, or ought to receive any special punishment. They are slow to admit it, but in spite of the horror which Garfield's murder inspired, they have tolerated and winked at an utter lack of ceremony, of decorum, of even decency in the conduct of this trial, which would have disgraced the roughest court of justice on our Western border. Guiteau has been suffered to pose at will over the grave of his victim: to examine the shattered bone which his bullet struck; to give his opinion to the public upon passing events; to counsel President Arthur as to the appointment of his Cabinet; and not only to read the newspapers, but with the shrewdness which he has shown throughout the trial, to communicate to the jury in open court such points from them as might influence their verdict. Judge, counsel and audience have laughed and fraternized with "Mr. Prisoner;" the jury alone have maintained the dignity and reserve due to the position. They, at least, have not forgotten that, whether sane or insane, this posturing clown is a murderer, and that his hands are still dripping with the blood of Garfield.

Nothing could be more unlike the conventional courts of justice or melodramatic than the whole exhibition has been—the prisoner's own well-played role; the woman beside him, true to her wretched brother, helping to "manage the case;" the fierce quarrels between the Guiteaus; and more than all the glimpses into their family life and their religious beliefs. The whole panorama is distinctly American in every feature, and still more American is its exhibition and the almost respectful attention it has received from the country. The most prominent social characteristic of our countrymen is respect for the individual. It was this, not the fact that he was President, which bowed the whole nation in mourning before Garfield's dead body. It was not the ruler, but the son, the Christian in his home life, whom they revered. Every word of his aged mother and every sob of his wife were listened for by millions of responsive hearts in those days of prolonged anguish so heroically borne. Never was sovereign so honored or mourned as this plain gentleman. But now that he is dead and buried, and his wife and mother out of sight, his murderer is not torn to pieces, as he would have been, probably, in Russia or France. He has his turn as an object of interest; he has fair play to the extent of brutal freedom; and he will have justice, but justice wholly untainted with revenge, at the end. There is a stolid patience, a large good-humor, which enables this people to bear with Guiteaus or slavery or plagues from foul drainage, or any other unmitigated nuisance, to the last verge of endurance before they remedy it. It is an exasperating quality, but it is peculiarly American.

When, too, right-minded people are disgusted at the vanity of this vaporing, bragging assassin, they ought to remember that this very personal vanity is a National characteristic. The Nation as a Nation does not brag or pose so exultantly now as formerly. It is old; it has more self-respect; it is heartily ashamed of the gasconade of its youth. But our political and social customs foster vanity in the individual. In other countries the social caste just above and below a man holds him very securely in his proper place. Your Guiteau would have had the conceit roughly ground out of him in England, and very early in life would have been relegated to the limbo of fools. Here he capers unbuckled in the eye of the public, until he not only fancies himself a statesman, but confidently cites the Almighty as his backer when he commits murder. "I" is the slogan with which Americans rush into the universal struggle for place and power.

Why is this? Are we more selfish than our English or French brother. Not in act. There is no man as generous or so ready to shove his neighbor up higher as the American. But the whole tendency of his training is to give him an exaggerated belief in himself, simply because this training is based on the knowledge that every place is open to him. He is not nursed by his mother or educated by his father, as he would be in Europe, as a future blacksmith or small grower, but as a possible President. If he succeeds, he holds it due to his own efforts; if he fails, circumstances, not he, are in fault. Out of this exaggerated vanity grow our worst National defects of character, manner, religious belief even. How small is the class of educated Americans who even know that quiet repose and not pretension is the mark of good breeding! How many petty, trivial cases, have sprung up among us simply because individuals like Guiteau felt themselves qualified to speak for the Lord! In a word, this rare-show at Washington, disgusting as it has been, may serve a good purpose, if each American takes it as an exaggeration only of actual National characteristics, and honestly sets himself to study both their cause and their remedy.

Christmas Presents FOR EVERYBODY.

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The Best Assortment of Seasonable DRY GOODS,

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For Men, Boys, Youths and Children.

This stock is unequalled in extent and variety, and at prices within the reach of all. We ask a close inspection of this stock. We also ask a close inspection of our line of

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Call and see us. We can and will save you money.

Smith & Phelps,
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Now Fall Stock of Casimere's, Cloths, and Trimmings now on my table. Wedding outfits a Specialty. Perfect fits are guaranteed and only first-class goods and trimmings used.

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A MISTAKE.

The New York Herald, speaking editorially of the amount necessary to settle claims under the Arrears of Pension Act, says: "This vast sum which has been voted out of the Treasury will go, not to veterans, widows and orphans, but to a corrupt ring of rascally claim agents and so-called lawyers. It is worse than the star-route inquiry."

This statement is certainly far from being the truth. The Arrears Act was a simple act of justice—nothing more—and in substance provided that all pensions granted prior to its passage should commence from the date of putting in the claim based upon his service; and further, that those entitled who had not previously filed an application might have until July 1, 1880, in which to do so and share in the benefit of said act.

The first class of claims under the Arrears Act, viz., those where a claim under the general law had been previously adjusted, were required to be settled by the Department without the intervention of an agent or attorney, and in that respect the law has been followed strictly.

The second class, consisting of applications filed after the date of the passage of the act providing for payment of arrears, stand, so far as agents and attorneys are concerned, upon the same footing with claims pending when the law went into operation.

The fee cannot exceed the sum of ten dollars, except in case of allowance of claims filed prior to June 19, 1878, in which, under written contracts filed in the Pension Office to that effect, twenty-five dollars is the maximum charge to be paid by the U. S. pension agent under direction of the Department.

In no event can the Claimant's agent or attorney control the fund due the pensioner, for the certificate, when issued, is sent to the agent for paying pensions, who issues his check payable to the pensioner in person, and to whom it is sent direct.

If the Herald would turn the fire of wrath against the swindling banks and corporations within sight of its metropolitan habitation, it would find better targets and accomplish more towards subverting the interests of good morals and common honesty than it can or does in endeavoring to batter down the rights of those to whom the country owes its present prosperity and greatness.

TEACHING THE ARTS AND INDUSTRIES.

In Chemnitz, a city of the same size as Rochester, the elementary schools, and gymnasium, or classical school, are regarded as means of preparation for the Polytechnic and Mining School, the Technical Institute, the Higher Weaving School and the Agricultural School. The Technical Institute, carried on in a building that cost the state \$397,000, has four departments, viz.: The Higher Technical School, the School for Foremen, the Building Trades' School, and the Art School. In the first of these departments are taught mechanical engineering, chemical technology (or chemistry in its business applications to the various arts relating to dyes, drugs, and all trade compounds), and architecture. In these schools of applied science about twelve hundred students are gathered. Besides these there is a technical evening school, having 1,900 students.

Mr. B. Samuelson, a member of Parliament, writing on these schools in an English review, reminds the manufacturers of Nottingham that it is through these that Chemnitz "has taken away their trade in hosiery."

American educators must wake up to the fact that there is no industrial knowledge of any commercial value in either the classical, or the abstract mathematical, or the purely literary course.

The practical business men of America heartily despise them, not merely as a waste of time and force, but as tending to direct young men away from agriculture, transportation, manufactures, and trade, in which the great fortunes are made, and in which the future prosperity of the country lies, into the parasitic professions of theology, law, literature and teaching. The difficulty of superseding literary by industrial education lies largely in the fact that men who have learned anything of practical value can make more money by the direct use of what they have learned than by teaching it, while men who have learned that which is of no value are good for nothing else except to teach it. Hence teachers of the useless, or abstract, which can be embodied in books, are infinitely more abundant than the teachers of the useful or concrete, which, as a rule, must be taught by example.

In the United States Senate on the 5th, Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill for defraying the expenses incurred in consequence of the assault of the late President Garfield, such sum not to exceed \$100,000. A memorial was received from the Legislature of Minnesota, asking for an appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi, which was referred to the special committee.

Harvey and the Blood.—Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood, and upon announcing the fact was ridiculed and laughed at. Food makes blood and blood makes beauty. Proper digestion of food necessarily produces red blood, a full stomach, acidity, heartburn, sick headache and other dyspeptic symptoms. A closely confined life leads to indigestion, constipation, biliousness, loss of appetite. You do not want pills, but you need a few doses of this sparkling purgative known as Harvey's Saline Aperient. It aids digestion, cleanses the stomach, cools the brain and unloads the bowels.

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In short, THE TRIBUNE will, as heretofore, continue to be the medium of the best thought and the voice of the best conscience of the time; will keep abreast of the highest progress, favor the freest discussion, hear all sides, appeals always to the most enlightened intelligence and the purest morality, and refuse peremptorily to cater to the taste of the vile or the prejudice of the ignorant.

The well-known special features of THE TRIBUNE will be carefully maintained. Its Agricultural Department will remain as it is, the fullest and the best. The Household and Young Folks' Department, the literary, scientific, and religious features, the standard market reports, will all be kept up and extended as opportunity may serve.

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style, and they are perfect fac-similes of the best crayon likenesses ever taken of the martyr President and his noble wife. They are beautifully printed on fine plate paper, 22 by 28 inches in size, and will be ornaments to any parlor, library, or office.

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Simple, Durable, Cheap Territory for sale in all parts of Canada and United States. GEO. W. BELL & CO., St. Joseph, Mo.

STRAYED

From my farm near Forest City, I three-year-old must black mare, some white on one of her two-year-old steers, and a white cow, all white and spotted, marked with a cross of the left ear and a spot in the right ear. Also one yearling red steer, will be two years old in spring, white under the belly, bush of the tail white, cross of the left ear and a spot in the right ear. Both steers branded with a letter "W" on the right or left hip. I will pay the following rewards: \$25 to the person returning the mare; \$4 for the return of the 2-year-old steer; \$25 for the return of the 3-year-old steer.